GOOD STORIES IN CONGRESS.

BOME WOULD WAYE DONE CREDIT TO LINCOLN HIMSELS.

**Charge are Old Anesdoice Cicothed in a New Breeze, here All Have Peint and Pilah and Brown and the Story Tellars I the Stiver Behate.

**WARRINOTON, Dec. 1—Of all the story tellars that have breathed the door a shutter swang around and knocked him into a manure hear. Picking it time for me to express my annitument. There was also none more applicable to the subject of conversation. His story of swapping horses while crossing a stream has run over both hemispheres. The American people appreciate applicable anecdotes, and Lincoln's stories were never told without a purpose. They were lights that made his public policy clearly distinguishable. Whether told upon the stump in Illinois or at Cabinet meetings they were equally effective. The people appreciated the moral as well as the point of such story. This story telling gift of the martyred President gave him a popularity that became world wide.

The stories told upon the floor of the House are indicative of the character and ability of the Representatives. Some are old anecdores alothed in a new dross. Others are new and characteristic of the district which the Congressmen represent. The Sanate is a staid and dignified hody and produces a story-telling atmosphere. The debate on the repeal of the Sherman haw would have been a very dry discussion indeed were it not for the status that would have been a very dry discussion indeed were it not for the status of his fort to the floor of the discussion indeed were it not for the status di

the Sherman law would have been a very dry discussion indeed were it not for the stories illustrative of the situation. Some of these have already been retold; others are worth recording. Only one Senator ventured upon reminiscent ground. He was that glorions veteran. Zebulon E. Vance. In attacking the repealers he said that they wanted to maintain a parity between the metals, and, therefore, they cut the only cord that held silver up, and permitted it to drop out of sight in the abyes. They rounded him of an Irishman who had had been induced to go down the shaft of a mine in a bucket. There was a charge for a blast' below him. The fuse had gone out and he was to descend and relight it. When half way down he saw a spark of fire below him. Thrilled with fear he shouted. " Pull

me up boys! pull me up quiek!" They began to pull him up, but the bucket moved very slowly. The excited Irishman sereamed, "Haul me up quick. Begorra if you don't haul me up quicker, may the devil fix away wid me but I'll cut the rope."

This was an old story, but the grave and reverend seniors around Gen. Vance burst into laughter when they heard it.

Not long after the Senator paid his respects to Senator Voorbees for incorporating in his bill a part of the Chicago platform. He expressed his opinion by saying:

Was there ever a cat trotting through the tangled thickets of the Alleganies or roaming over the barren wilds of the Booky Mountains so wild and untamable as this cat? Was there ever any bug discovered and classified by science with a hum equal to the hum of this

This natural flow of language again set the Senate in a roar. In speaking of Senator Sher-man he said that he had never known a Senator more anxious for the undoing of his own action than this Senator. "It is a confession that he is wrong, and it is an appeal from his conscience which seems to say to the Court: Hurry up. Judge. I am a great criminal. Let there be no delay. Don't even let the jury

And this was the nearest attempt at story telling that was made in the Senate during the discussion. In the House it was different. It averaged at least a story a day. Some were good, some bad, but all indicated the material that forms the popular legislative body.

Mr. Pickler of North Dakota, in replying to Mr. Hunter, who had said that the use of a draft or a check lessened the necessity for actual money, told an old story illustrative of the Chio member's theory. He said that there was an old Israelite who had become rich in the banking business. His nephew, Isaac, was associated with him and he was desirous of having his wealth go to Isane at his death. Isage stood at his deathbed, his eyes filled with tears. The dying man said: "Isaac, the physicians tell me that I can live only a short time. You have been a good and faithful friend and relative. You have been loyal to my interests, and I want to turn over to you my entire wealth except the \$500 in gold with which I began business. I want that \$500 to be buried with me. Put the cash in the coffin with me, because I want to take it along."

Isane wiped his eyes and said: "All right, uncle, I will do so." The old Israelite was a little fearful that Isase might be tempted by the glittering \$500.

so he told the rabbi what he had done and asked him to see that I same carried out his asked him to see that Isaac carried out his promise. At the funeral the rabbi examined the body and could not find the money. He called Isaac and said. "Didn't you promise faithfully to bury with your uncle the \$500 which he began business with?"
"Yes." Isaac replied. "I did. and I put the money in the coffin."
"No you didn't." said the rabbi. "I examined the coffin and the money was not there."
"Oh yes I did." said Isaac. "You didn't look

"No you didn't," said the rabbl. "I examined the collin and the money was not there." "Oh yes I did," said Isaac. "You didn't look close one ugh. You will find my check for \$500 in the vest pecket of the corpse."

To show the interest of the House in this clear it is only necessary to add that Pickler's time run out before the story was linished. Although there was great pressure for time to speak the House unanimously gave him five minutes to complete the recital.

Cus. Hooker of aliasissippl recalled an extremely interesting remniscence during the discussion of the rules. It was concerning his first appearance in Congress. He said he had been in the House for three months and had not oponed his mouth. Yanuel J. Handall had an appropriation bill before the House. A friend of Mr. Hooker's went to Mr. Handall and said: "There is a new member here from discissippl. That State has been referred to by some one on this side and I wish you would give him an opportunity to speak for ten or liter minutes. Mr. Handall turned and looked at tien. Hooker, closing one ere as he excutnized him, and said: "Well, he is a new member. There is no telling what in the devil he may say and I think he d netter not speak." Gen. Hooker said that he never got even until Mr. Randall invited him to go to Philadelphia with a number of other gentlemen and make a speech in his behalf when he was a sandidate for reflection. He received the Fernsylvanian's invitation by closing one eye and looking at him from head to foot. Then he replied: Well, Mr. Randall, I am a new member, and fire is no telling what in devil I may say, and I think i had better not go." Handall acknowledged the corn, and Gen. Hooker went to Philadelphia and make a speech as was ever heard in that etty.

The Hon, Leonidas F. Livingston in his

I may say, and I think I had before bot go.
Handali acknowledged the corn, and Gen.
Hooker went to Philadelphia and made as fine a speech as was ever heard in that city.

The Hon. Leonidas F. Livingston in his speech quoted an expression of Abraham Liucoln that he said he was very lond of. Lincoln once said: "God must like the common people very much." Whereupon some gentisman present asked "Why?"

"Because he made so many of them." Mr. Lincoln repiled.

"Common people." Mr. Livingston said.

"Own and run the earth when they can get rid of the politicians. They are the bulwarks of society, and God cares for assisty.

Col. William H. Hatch of Misseuri, wound up his aliver speech with a mighty good story. He said: "We had a recent convention of religious workers among railway men. The Chairman said that the proceedings would terminate with prayer by railway workers, a conductor, and an engineer. The conductor lad off with an earnest appeal for the Divine blessing and was followed by the engineer, a man of strong convictions and determination, and possessed of unusual moral courare. He was as active and earnest in serving the Lord as formariy, when he was in the service of batan. Bid prayed with great leavency thus:

"Ve are here. O'Lord to sak Thy blessing on this gork. The obstacles have been removed. The locomotive is on the track, the water is in the boiler, steam is up, but. O'Lord give us some sand, it is sand we want; sand in going up hill to keep us from slipping; sand in coming down hill to make us hold. What we want, O'Lord, is more sand. Give What we want to Lord is more sand.

"What we want, O'Lord, is more sand. Give the to the Democratic members of the House of the to the Democratic members of the House of

sided Col. Batch raised his voice and hands and said:

What we want, O Lord, is more sand. Give it to the Democratic members of the House of the thouse of the House Give them sand enough, O Lord, to held on to the Democratic platform and to their piedges to the people in 1802.

The Hon, Beniamin F. Grady of North Carolina, though an excuest worker in the House, seldom takes part in depails. The flight over the Hepsal bill, however, became so hot that he was drawn into the discussion. He said that he had hoped that he might six quietly and drink in wisdom from the great men of the House, but accessfound himself in the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the House, but accessfound himself in the consistency of the house, out accessfound himself in the consistency of the House, but accessfound himself in the consistency of the House, out accessfound himself in the consistency of the House, out accessfound himself in the consistency of the House, out access to the him the consistency of the House, out access to the himself in the consistency of the House, out access to the himself in the consistency of the House, out access to the himself in the consistency of the House, out access to the himself in the consistency of the House, out access to the himself in the consistency of the House, out access to the himself in the consistency of the House, out access to the himself in the consistency of the House, out access to the himself in the consistency of the himself in the consistency

"Now Mr. Speaker," said John. after the merriment had subsided, "I am as auxious as any member on this floor to cure the country of the disease, but I do not intend to vote for a remedy hat will be worse that the disease."

In speaking of the Democratic orators, who believed that the Hepublicans had done well in demonetizing sliver, Mr. Allen said:
"Two of my constituents were once candidates for the office of Treasurer of Alcorn county, One had held the office two terms and the other was running against him in opposition to a third term. The man who was running for the office the first time followed his competitor all over the county denouncing the proposition for a third term. The people endorsed him, and he was selected in opposition the third term candidate. He held the office himself for two terms and a new election was approaching. The time was coming whon he must get out of office himself or repudited the platform upon which he had been elected. The situation was serious. He came to town one morning and said.

Beach Mitchell?

"Beach Mitchell was the man whom he had beaten. They told him iteach was in town.

"Well, he said, I want to see him. I feet that I awe him an apology. Four years ago I ran against him for the office of Treasurer in this county and I beat him on the third-term principle was all wrong. At that time I had never reflected very much about the question, but since then I have shought about the question, but since then I have shought about the question had seen that I awe not seen in it, and I though the third-term principle was all wrong. At that time I had never reflected very much about the question, but since then I have shought about the question, but since the office of County Treasurer there is no sense in it, and I thank God that I have the manhood when I see that I am wrong to acknowledge it.

"Now, my friend, said Allen, in making the application of the story, those of you who have received compliments from Tom Reed todays for their benefit, when you find that you are wrong, hav

A PROTEST FROM THE SOUTH.

The Unoccupied Lands of the South Are Valuable, and Ther to Room for Parmers. To the Editor of The Sun-Sec: We notice

THE ODIOUS INCOME TAX. SOME MEMORIES OF ITS OPERATION THIRTY TRARS AGO.

Why It Was Hated to Country and in Town-A Fremium on Perjary-Particular In-stances of the Wrong Worked by the Law,

"Had your wife any income last year ?" That is a question which if asked to-day of ome citizens by a total stranger, especially if the question was asked in a persuptory tone. would be considered a sufficient excuse for resentment. Here is another question which would strike the taxpayer of to-day as being a little more personal than any reasonable law should justify, "Did any minor child of yours earn any wages or salary last year, and, if sa, did you receive such wages or salary ?"

These are sample questions which the assessors under the Income Tax law were required to ask of every taxpayer whose income excoeded, or whose income the assessor might think exceeded. \$2.000 per annum. If any member of the younger generation of tax-payers wants to get a clear. If somewhat warmly expressed, opinion of the Income Tax law, all he needs to do is to talk a bit with any one who has a distinct recollection of experiences with the assessors under that law.

A SUN reporter happened the other day to talk with a man who is now a resident of this citr, but who, until ten years ago, claimed his residence on a Connecticut farm. He is of the opinion that the rage he has heard expressed by residents of cities who were put through the Income Tax law mill had no such excuse as the rage he and all other farmers. or pretended farmers, had. He recounted this incident as a sample beauty of that law. While his own hobby in farming was to waste his opergies in trying to blast out a reasonable amount of garden sass from the rocks of his hillside farm, his wife, with more thrift and better understanding of the possibilities of a Connecticut farm, raised chickens. She did this with so much success that she annually sold a number of hun-dreds of dollars' worth of eggs and poultry. While she directed this moneymaking operation the actual work was done by their two young sons. The work was light, but it taught the boys habits of industry, and to encourage them the proceeds of the sales were divided between the boys as wages. Well, one day along came the Income Tax assessor, and among his other not politely put questions was, "Had your wife any income last year?" The farmer answered that she had none, which he believed to be the case. The assessor looked around, discovered the hennery, and said cutely, "Who sells the chickens and eggs?" The farmer, proud of his wife's industry, answered that she did.

Well. I guess that gave her an income." said the assessor. "But," said the farmer, "my wife pays the proceeds to our children as wages." This made the assessor grin triumphantly. He pulled out a printed pamphlet of instructions and pointed out this rule:

No deduction can be made by the farmer for the value of services rendered by his minor children suchber he artually pays for such services or not.

But this little joke was not the most confusing which was presented to the farmer under the Income Tax law. The farmer indeed seemed to have been especially picked out for annoyance and molestation by the framers of the instructions which were presented to collectors and assessors under the Income Tax law. Here is a little instruction calculated to make the farmer wish that he were dead or living under some other kind of a law:

Expenses for ditching and clearing new land are plainly expenses for permanent improvement and not

In other words, a farmer, having cleared enough of his land, or drained it, as the case might require, to return him from its products more than \$2,000, puts all of the excess above that \$2,000 into draining or clearing additional land. He might do this in order to provide himself with a large on ugh income to build a decent house to live in, or to send his sons or daughters to school, or possibly he might be so wicked as to want more income in order to dress his wife better; but all these were bad and wicked intentions by the logic of the Income Tax law. They were discouraged by the law because the farmer who earned more than \$2,000 had to pay the income tax on the excess even if he used that excess, as has been seen by the instruction quoted, to improve the condition of his farm in order to increase the amount of his income and thereby increase the comforts and world-

The Uncompleted Leuss of the South Area

The Variable, and There is Reson the Presence.

To THE EDTOR OF THE NEW-Ser. We notice in The Werklin Story of Nov. 15 as article headed "Think of These Things." in which headed "Think of These Things." in which headed "Think of These Things." in which he work of the complete of the product of

in the United States or from rents of real estate situate therein, are required to make returns of the imported that the second state of the imported that the second state income say will be assessed upon the amount of such income again added that the exemption of the second state of t

of the guardian or triestee, made under each, that the miner or beneficiary has no other income from which the said amount may be exampted and deducted.

The resporter heard of an incident in which a young man who was engaged then in a minor position in a banking house of this city got himself an income at that time of \$50 a month, he could not hire a \$10,000 a year attorner to keep him informed on all the dips, spura, and angles of the income Tax law. A distant relative of his was so fortunate as to own a number of ahares of a Newada mine which was then paying enormous dividends. This relative went to Europe and left his shares of stock with the young bank clerk to collect and remit the monthy dividends, which were parable through the correspondents in this city of a San Francisco bank. In some way an informer heard of this fact, and, to the innocent and law-respecting bank clerk's constenantion, he was one day required to give a sharp account of himself, and to this day beliaves that it was only through the limitudes that it was only through the limitudes of the head of the bank that he was not transported to the Dry Tortugas, it is possible that his youthful imagination conjured up a punishment which the law did not contemplate, but any way that man, now no longer a clerk, and of some considerable importance and influence in the rowming or reclaiming less than amazing in reading over the voluminous "instructions lesued to United Siatos assessors concerning the assessment of income taxes" to see with what permistency people engaged in any kind of investment Improvement were pursued. An evidence of this has already been given in the case of the larmy'r who was obliged to pay an assessment on the sums expended in improving or reclaiming land. Here is another hint to the assessors, showing that the city resident was no better off in this respect than the farmer. Paragraphs 47 and 48 of instructions contained in series 4, 70, 4, issued by the Commissioner of Internal Rovenue, are quoted verbatim because any descr

alliar with the peculiarities of that law:

47. Amounts expended by the purchaser of a building in repairing injuries which occurred thereto prior to his purchase are, so far as he is concerned. "butterments to increase the value" of the property, and should not be allowed as deductions from his moome.

48. When land is leased for a term of years under a contract that the leases shall erect a building there on, the first to which subject to the use of the leases during the term, immediately rests in the leaser, the expense of secting the building is in the nature of rect, and is returnable as such in the income return of the leaser.

rect, and is returnable as such in the income return of the lessor.

Under this last rule it would seem as if a lessor would be rather shy about loaning money for building purposes. He would pay a personal property tax on the mortgage on which he would loan, and then pay an income tax on the same money, although the thing for which that money was expended might not revert to him or his heirs for ninety-nine years. There were very few loopholes in those instructions. For instance, it was specified that pastors were to be taxed on "marriage fees and gifts from members of the congregation." Some very fine figuring was imposed upon the unfortunate taxpayer undor the Income Tax law. As an example of this take rule 14 from the series of instructions just quoted. That permits a physician who keeps a horse for the transaction of business to deduct from his income, on account of the horse, only that proportion of the total cost of keeping the horse performs while used by the physician in his professional practice. If a down-town doctor had a call to visit a patient in the vicinity of the Park, and then, having prescribed the necessary pills, thought that his own health might be benefited by a little log in his gig through the Park, he would be obliged, when making up his little romance for the income tax assessor, to figure how much of that trip was necessary in his professional pressure. recreation, or health. Now, that statement may is und seabsurd to some that the little rule is hereby quoted:

14. Where physicians are showed to keep a borse for the transactions of history quoted:

14. Where physicians are shired to keep a horse for the transaction of business they may deduct so much of the expense so indurred as tararry referable to the business done.

A peculiarity of all the instructions issued under this law is that they assume that assessors are to meet with equivocation and evasion, if not perjury. A business is awyer who wipes his browto this day when the Income Tax law is referred to, even, spoke of this feature of it, and called the reporter's attention to the instructions contained in the series next previous to those quoted above. The rule which this lawyer made special comment on, and that was in regard to the phrasecious and the spirit indicated thereby, is as follows:

33. Assessors should be agreed not to allow the day

3% Assessors should be careful not to allow the deduction of amounts claimed to have been lost in humbers when in reality they should be regarded as investments or expenditure, as when instructure pend money in farming or cardening for redreation or adorational rather than pecuniary profit.

"That law." said this lawyer, "made my hair gray. As I recall now, there was scarcely a day that some of my clients in business would not call on me in a st. te of frantic rage, wanting to know it there was anything connected with their or their families' private affairs which it was not necessary to be fully divulged to the incometax assessors. From its enactment to its repeal it was the cause of constant friction between the business community and the Government officais. In my opinion, as a business lawyer, that was its very worst leafure. In the income tax assessors is not proved to the friction between the business community and the Government officais. In my opinion, as a business lawyer, that was its very worst leafure. It in these men, especially in New York, the great importing centre, have vast commercial relations with the flovernment, and it is essential that those relations should be carried on with the same degree of good faith and good understanding a exists be-

And the content of th

pupils recite their 'pieces' and read composi-tions. One afternoon, by way of variety, we had them give quotations. Next Menday morn-ing one of the girls brought me this note:

"Dass Niss - We don't want Marin that polash-um. You are pade to teach her rithmetick, reading,

"Poor Maria liked the 'potashuna' better than she did the 'rithmetick,' and it had been a sort of lever to urge her to effort in the latter direction. So I went to see Maria's mother, and, after much latorious explanation, Maria was finally granted a limited indulgence in 'potashuna."

was finally granted a limited indulgence in potashum.

"But that is just the way with parents. They interfers when they should not, and, when you ask them to interfere, they have 'nothin at all to say. I've had mothers come here and roll their eyes to heaven as they declared that they must believe the scholars story rather than the teacher's, because they had never known their child to tell a lie.

"My child is also dutely truthful,' they will say, and look you straight in the ere just as if they were not telling a falsehood themselves at that very minute.

"One time two girls who were in my room wanted to be excused from coming in the afternoon. One of them had a written excuse, but the other had not.

wanted to be excused from coming in the afternoon. One of them had a written excuse, but the other had not.

Why do you want to go? I said to the girl who had no excuse.

Well. I must go to the funeral.

What funeral?

My intle arother's.

Your brother's! When did he die?

Last night.

And is to be buried this afternoon?

Tessum.

'Yessum.'
'I asked her what had been the matter with "Tasked her what had been the matter with bor little brother, but she dishr't know. It seemed a pretty strange story, so I said that I would send a note to her mother and see about it. I started down the hall, but in a minute the assistant teacher called me back. The girl wanted to speak to me.

"Well, Julia," I said, "what is it?"
"Please, ma'am, said Julia, with a very red face, "I don't think mother knows the buby's dead ret."

face. I don't think mother knows the baby's dead yet!

Now, here was a case in which I was quite willing to have the parent interfere. I sent for the mother, and all she sald was, 'Oh, well Julia didn't mean any harm.

A few years ago I had a boy who would simply dance up and down and howl if anything did not suit blm. And I had another who would lie down and pound his head on the floor if his will was crossed. Imagine such a pair in a schoolroom! They would demorable any fifty of the less behaved children you could get together. The first week that I had these twin stars I delobrated the discovery of my first gray hair. The wonder is that I didn't turn white in a single day. When Frank was quiet, John was dancing and howling like a wild lanian, and when John settled down from

NOT A HAPPY LOT.

THAT OF TEACHER IN A NEW FORK PULLOR SCHOOL OR KINDERGARIEN.

It is No. 18 Mean the Ferversity of the Children are in Earnorms fate-treases of Perents That Hampers the Teacher's Work.—Little Diam's and Their Tales.

"The life of a school teacher," said one of them the other day, "is not all roses. For all one, then, compressed then let me commend youtolies average parent particularly the average mother. One mother can make more trouble in a school timalized the parents at this deak I have entertained a hundred, and without exception they have all made the same identical remark: Mary or Johnile, or whatever the mass may be, is a very nervous child?

"If any one should ask me what I consider the greatest menace to the country I should unheitatingly answer, nervos: That is, if I am to believe what I am told by the parents of the coming generation, Sometimes I bink; in their individual progeny is of a very peculiar temperament.

"Susan is a peculiar child! If you do not get along with her it is because you do not understand fire."

"Caderstand fiddiesticks! I understand susan well enough to know that she is unautionably lary and just elever cough to count their individual progeny is of a 'very peculiar temperament."

"Susan is a peculiar child! If you do not get along with her it is because you do not understand fire."

"Caderstand fiddiesticks! I understand susan well enough to know that she is unautionably lary and just elever cough to count the ordinary in the other of the parents, who of course ought to know, that where the parents of the majority is one of the parents of the subject of the parents, who of course ought to know, that when the parents of the coming generation be made to the parents, who of course ought to know, that when the parents of the coming generation be made to the parents, who of course ought to know, that when the parents of the coming generation be accounted to the parents, who of course ought to know, the subject of the parents, who of course ought to know, the su

OUR SOLDIERS AT SCHOOL

Some Officers Think the Post Schools Fallure-Changes Recommended.

Washington, Dec. 2 .- After a quarter of century of existence, the schools established by the direction of Congress in all garrisons nd permanent camps for the instruction of the enlisted men are considered by some au-thorities as a failure. The original law prescribed that the men should be "instructed in the common English branches of education. and especially in the history of the United States." The post or garrison commander was to set apart a room for educational and religious purposes.

Gen. Breekinridge finds that "nearly if no all civilized nations seem to have more carefully aystematized, supervised, and successful schools for enlisted men than we have," and asks whether it would not be well that a Board of officers should prepare suitable text-books for our military schools. "so that sil will have it they think they must have something elabora military tendency, as is the case in Europe." ate; and striking; don't you know? and new! They are new themselves, and, perhaps, it is that our soldiers, especially those that cannot read or write, do not more generally avail | novelty elsewhere. themselves of the privileges of the schools. Whether the difficulty may come from the

STEPS IN SOCIETY LIFE.

GOTHAM'S SWELL DANCING MASTER TALKS OF HIS FUGATION.

The 400 Revolve in the German and Prenonner the Lanciers a Romp. The Minner

Nothing could be more polished than a certain dancing academy in West Fifty-fifth street. The glass doors are like mirrors: the brass trimmings are dazzling; the obsequious darkies shine like oiled mahogany; when you step on the slippery ballroom floor you instinctively put your hand in your pocket to feel for your insurance policy; and as for the Professor, he has the manners of an amalgamated Chesterfield and Turveydrop.

It is here, according to the Professor, that the couthful scions of the great and only Four Hundred lightly foot it over the polished floor. The Professor talks with beautiful frankness, and was so good as to explain to a SUN reporter how the dances of the said Four Hundred differ from those of "the common, awd'n'ry people." "Not the common people, either," the Pro-

fessor hastened to correct himself. "There are no common people in this country. We are all the same here." Nevertheless he continued to refer to "the common people," and his tones were not always flattering. On the other hand he sort of hobnobbed with royalty by calling his swellest pupils by their last names minus their first ones, or by their first ones minus their last ones. It was hard to tell which method implied the greater intimacy.

"The fashionable dance of New York socie-

ty," said the Professor. "—and, of course, you know that when I speak of 'society' I mean the really swell circles, the McAllister set, as is is called the fashionable dance in that set is the german. Of course there is sometimes a kind of interregnum before the cotilion be-gins, and during this period the orchestra plars waitzes and a sort of 'request' pro-gramme. Different ones have favorite dances, and this is their chance to get them played." Do these real swell people ever dance

square dances ?"

The Professor cast a look of mild scorn in the reporter's direction. It evidently grieved him that such dense ignorance existed even

among the common people.
"Oh. no. no!" he said. "Not even the lanciers?" ventured the re-

porter, quite humbly. "Oh, well! I do make an exception of the lanciers. I generally have one lanciers among the dances which are given before the cotillon begins. But then," with an airy gesture, "it's not danced as it is by awd'n'ry

people. We get sixteen couples on the floor in one set and have a regular romp!" The recollection of society and it will be re-membered that the Professor was explicit in telling what he meant by society engaged in a romp, just like common, awd'n'ry people. though the Professor said not, did not seem to disturb that gentleman's equilibrium. He smiled a little, as if the spectacle of a real swell romp had been just a triffe amusing, but t was probably an old story to him, and he ro-

turned to the discussion of the cotilion. "Society." said the Professor, "dances the cotillon, but not as awd'n'ry people dance it. You know there are plenty of people say in Harlem though, to be sure, there is very good society in Harlem who are not accustomed to dancing the german, and when they attempt natural that they should be on the lookout for

"These are the people who go into an ec-

the durative of the provinces of the school for covering themselves of the provinces of the provinces of the provinces of the provinces of the meant the computatory durative the instructors, or the defects of requirement, is a problem demanding a solution. On the provinces of t